



ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16.

OF THE present ten members of the U. S. House of Representatives from Virginia only three are democrats. Upon these three the State has to depend for defense against the false imputations and charges brought against her and her people by their South-hating colleagues from the North. The remaining seven, when the white people of their State and section, and even their own immediate white constituents, are maligned and assailed in their presence on the floor of the House, sit still, as though both deaf and dumb, and thereby add such weight as they possess to sustain the charges referred to. Virginians have no reason to be proud of their republican representatives in Congress, and should endeavor to replace them with good and true and able democrats next month.

THE DEMOCRATS of Cincinnati, like those of all the other cities and towns and counties, and States, of the country, being reasonable people, and familiar with human nature, are not mugwumps, but practical politicians. The postmaster of their city is a so-called democrat; but that he is not the genuine article is proved by the fact that the leading democratic club of his city, of which he was a member, has just expelled him, under the following wise provision of its constitution:

"Any member of the club elected or appointed to any office or position, either national, State, county or municipal, who appoints, confirms or assists in the election, confirmation or appointment of other than a democrat, shall be expelled without a hearing, and no appeal from such decision shall be allowed."

FROM VERIFIED consular reports it is proved that American manufactures are sold cheaper abroad, even with the cost of transportation added, than at home. Now this fact alone is sufficient to explode the protective humbug, for if an American manufacturer can afford to pay the transportation on his products to foreign countries, and dispose of them there profitably at lower prices than those at which he sells them here, it is plain to be seen that the home consumer is pillaged; and, as the government is not in need of the loot, for no other purpose than to increase the profits of the protected manufacturer. That the latter's employees are not benefited by the tariff is no less plain, for the wages in such industries are lower than those in any other.

CHEAP LIVING is so popular among the poor people of New York that though Representative Fitch, of that city, was elected as a republican, the fact that he voted for the Mills bill induced the democrats of his district to make him their own candidate for re-election. Now that winter is approaching rapidly, the poor people of New York, the most of whom, as everywhere else, are democrats, experience a realizing sense of the unjust and onerous burden imposed upon them by a tariff that doubles the cost of the necessities of life.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER for the U. S. navy, the Petrel, has just been launched. The Dolphin, one of her immediate predecessors, was a sad disappointment, and it has now been discovered that the Baltimore, launched only a week ago, has a defective stern-post. Most of the large cannon, also, recently cast at the armories in this country, are failures. As to things of this sort, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to procure the best, no matter where made.

THE SON of a woman in New York recently detected in adultery, and whose scandalous actions have not only disgraced him and her husband, but must have even raised doubts in his mind of his own paternity, wrote a sensational account of the whole affair to the New York Herald, which published it under attractive head lines. Who says northern civilization is not progressive?

From Washington  
[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1888.  
An old and experienced Virginia democratic politician here to-day, who had seen by the GAZETTE that Mr. Barbour proposes to run an electrifying train from Norfolk to Bristol, said it was a practical and effective scheme, and if supplemented by three others, one from Alexandria to Danville, one from Newport News to Covington, and one on the Valley Railroad, the democrats of every district in the State would be waked up and enthused, and induced to go to the polls next November, a consummation, he said, devoutly to be desired, but of which he had grave doubts unless something be done to rouse them from their present apathetic lukewarmness and apathy.

Representative Mills, who has just returned from a campaigning tour in Indiana, says he knows little or nothing about the political prospect in the East, but that the people of that section know just as little about the prospect in the West. He says the republicans in the West and Northwest to him the ideas he advocated were those which the republicans had been preaching to them for years, and that they had been so impressed with the truth that they could not now discard them at the bidding of partisans, and for party purposes. He says that at one of his meetings a large crowd of Ohio republicans crossed the river and heard him, and when he was through many of them told him that while they were republicans they intended to vote for Cleveland on account of his low tariff principles. Mr. Mills says he is confident of democratic success next month, and that the democratic majority in the next House will be from eighteen to twenty. It is now only fifteen.

Representative Breckinridge, of Ken-

tucky, who spoke at Chatham and Danville, in the 5th Virginia district, yesterday, told the GAZETTE's correspondent to-day that he had large and interested audiences at both places. He said that he was informed that there was little or no enthusiasm in the campaign there, and that the democrats in that district were cold and apathetic, still, even the very people who imparted this information were confident the district would go democratic next month, and that Lester, the democratic candidate for Congress there, would be elected. He said he talked with people from several parts of the district, men who he was told were reliable and well informed, and that they all agreed that the district is safe.

Representative Bowden, of the Norfolk district, was in his seat in the House to-day, the only Virginian present for more than a week. He says he doesn't set up for a prophet, but that to him it looks very much as if Virginia would go republican at the coming election. He says Williams, the colored republican who is running in his district, will not affect his majority, which, he still says, will be seven thousand. When asked if Williams would remain in the field until the election, he replied that was a question he would rather not answer.

Mr. Frank Hunter, who went to Alexandria to-day to see what terms the owners of the property from Waterloo to Roslyn would make with the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who, if such terms be favorable, will put in a Y at the former place and lay a track on the bed of the old Alexandria Canal to the mills at Georgetown, where grain from the West is wanted.

In the House to-day Mr. Oates called up his resolution to adjourn on the 17th inst. He was opposed by Messrs. Richardson, McMillin, Breckinridge and Turner, and in reply said that to such a farce had the long session come, that the few members here had to resort to falsehood, or at least a suppression of the truth, in order to effect an adjournment at all, as under the rules, the nominal presence of a quorum was necessary for that purpose. The House, however, by a vote of 23 to 21, all the republicans but one, Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, voting in the negative, adjourned by a vote of 23 to 21 to postpone consideration of the resolution until to-morrow, under, it is reported, the belief that the republican Senate will make the first definite move toward final adjournment.

Ex-Congressman E. John Ellis, who was booked for a speech at Culpeper yesterday, says he could not go there because his throat was sore to talk. He says he has made it his business to talk with the returning democratic members of the House, who have been out, campaigning, and that they all, with one exception, tell him, and not for printing either, that every indication is favorable to democratic success. Representative Turner, of Georgia, says that his information, and from the same sources, is to the same effect.

In the Senate to-day after the presentation of a few petitions, Mr. Cockrell, democrat, of Missouri, read a long tariff speech to a few listless colleagues and to almost deserted galleries.

The House to-day passed the Senate resolution providing for an investigation of the fraudulent contracts for and work on the water works of this city.

It is understood here that Mr. Gaines, the present republican representative from the Petersburg, Virginia, district, denies the report that he favors the election of Langston, the colored anti-Mahone republican candidate now running in that district.

Letter From London.  
[Correspondence of the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

LEESBURG, Va., Oct. 15.—Maj. Charles G. Davis and J. N. Brackett, of Boston, Mass., and George H. Cavanaugh, of Mataput, Mass., are at the Eagle Hotel; Maj. Davis and Mr. Cavanaugh are accompanied by their wives, and the Major has his son about six or eight years old with him. They were all members of the First Massachusetts Regiment, cavalry, and are visiting the scenes of their former exploits. Maj. Davis was wounded and captured at Aldie on the 17th of June, 1863, in a sharp little fight that occurred there. They visited the place on Saturday and to-day will go to Ball's Bluff. Maj. Davis and Mr. Brackett are republicans and ardent supporters of Harrison, while Mr. Cavanaugh is an old time democrat and a firm believer in Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform. They are all pleasant gentlemen, and made a very favorable impression upon every one they met. We hope to meet them again.

Charles P. Janney, esq., made an excellent speech before the democratic club here Friday night, mainly on the tariff, which was listened to attentively and frequently applauded. Mr. J. has his business on and is ready for the fray at all times and does effective work. We need more like him.

The speeches of Gen. Lee, throughout the country last week, were generally well attended, and well received. We hope Loudoun will do herself credit on the 6th of November.

Mr. Thomas L. Worsley and Senator Heaton talk of having a barbecue here the latter part of the month. Eminent speakers will be in attendance, and if it comes off it will be a big thing, for our county chairman doesn't do things by halves.

Circuit Court meets to-day but as there is little business it will probably be a short session.

WHIPPED FOR BEING A DEMOCRAT.—Information just received at Fredericksburg and an interview by correspondent with several gentlemen of unquestionable veracity give particulars of a most brutal and fiendish outrage which has been committed near Chancellorsville, in the upper end of the county. The facts are that for some time past an old and respectable colored man by the name of Henderson Briggs, who lives near Chancellorsville, has had the enmity of some of his colored republican brethren because he has advocated and worked for the election of all democrats. About midnight some ten nights ago three negroes entered his house, and taking him from his bed dragged him down a rocky hill, cutting and bruising his body in a fearful manner, after which they administered to him a terrible whipping with sticks and switches, and threatened to take his life if he did not support the republican party. His wife, with an infant in her arms, ran to her husband's rescue and implored the fiends not to kill him, and promised them if they would do him no further injury that she would see that he voted the republican ticket, and that their visit should never be made known. Upon this assurance the old man was left alone almost insensible condition. Several days later, however, Henderson told what had occurred, and stated that he was more of a democrat than than ever. This remark reached the ears of the fiends who had perpetrated the brutal and cowardly act, and on last Tuesday night they again visited Briggs's house, throwing heavy stones upon the roof and breaking the window panes. They also attempted to break the door in, but fortunately were frightened off before they succeeded.—Cor. Rich. Dis.

The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in Richmond to-day.

## A Republican Meeting in Loudoun.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
Mr. Park Agnew, republican candidate for Congress of the 8th Virginia district; J. L. Thomas, of Baltimore; Hon. L. McKenzie, of Alexandria, and Chas. P. McCabe, of Leesburg, arrived at Hamilton on the up mail last Saturday and were received by the editor of the Telephone, whose guests they were during their stay, and by a brass band, which escorted them to the town.

These gentlemen came to address the people of this section of Loudoun county upon the issues of the campaign. Every effort had been made by republican leaders to make this meeting a great success, and the Leesburg brass band was employed to draw the colored voters. Only a moderate crowd, however, rewarded their efforts, and by 2 o'clock Baker's Hall was fairly well filled, the white voters on one side of the hall, the colored people on the other side. The latter predominated as usual. Mr. Hugh R. Holmes was chosen chairman, and introduced the speakers who spoke in the order here given.

Mr. Park Agnew, after giving the reasons for his coming, took the nomination, said that he was no speechmaker but only a business man, and that the republican party had done well to recognize the business element of the community in making their nomination. Mr. J. L. Thomas was then introduced. His speech consisted in a series of misstatements and boastful predictions of republican success. I give here his leading statements.

He did not, he said, come here to abuse the democrats because they were democrats, but he proposed to show how very wrong was the position of the democratic party on the tariff issue. He was not a bloody shirt republican. There are no differences between the parties except the tariff issue. That this issue involved a change of policy in our dealings among ourselves and in reference to other nations. He displayed a Harrison and Tyler badge that had been worn in 1850. Virginia was for protection then. Henry Clay was as honestly elected over Polk as James G. Blaine was in 1884. (This created much merriment among the few democrats present, who heartily agreed with the speaker.)

After the tariff reduction of 1843 there was widespread desolation all over the land. The reason England tried to help the South during the war was her desire to have commercial intercourse with a section that was in favor of free trade. (Here the speaker forgot to enumerate the southern States which had voted for protection and Harrison.)

The duty was put upon foreign goods to get revenge for the government. (This was a bad slip; it was an unfortunate acknowledgment.) The great cry of the republicans during this campaign had been that this tariff had been imposed, not for revenue, not for the benefit of the manufacturer, but solely to benefit the laboring man.

There was a great cry about this surplus. The surplus in the Treasury does not come out of the pockets of the people but out of the custom houses.

After firing off this shot the speaker happened to look in the direction of Mr. Agnew, whose face bore the impress of calm incredulity. This stimulated him to make an explanation by saying that England, France and Germany, in fact the whole world, paid this money for the privilege of selling to Americans goods which they did not want, as he himself, as well as every other good republican, was perfectly satisfied with American goods, even if they cost him \$1.50 or so more than the foreign. The democrats left the tariff on sugar untouched, (a false assertion) while the republicans made a heavy reduction. But he did not tell his hearers that free, unprotected sugar was on the republican programme, and if it had not been for the interposition of republican Senators from some western States, where sorghum sugar is raised, that part of the programme would have been carried out.

The speaker then launched into a torrent of prophecies. Harrison and Morton would be elected. Nearly every congressional district in Maryland showed clear indications of going republican, West Virginia was safely republican, and if the republicans of the 8th district of Virginia go to work, if they stop their work in the fields on election day, and hitch up their teams and bring to the polls the lame, the blind, the crippled, the sick, and get them to vote the republican ticket, Park Agnew would also be elected. This last prediction seemed to exhaust the speaker completely, and he ceased himself. But I must not forget to say that Mr. Thomas, in the course of his speech, quoted President Buchanan from his message in 1859, and that from this quotation he proved most conclusively to all the republicans present that before the war this country was rapidly going to the dogs, that in spite of the fact that a kind Providence had given us a free country, free institutions, cheap and fertile lands and abundant crops and everything that a nation could wish for, ruin was staring us in the face when the republican party stepped in in the nick of time and took the management of this country out of the hands of the Almighty and did what He could not do before and probably never thought of—gave this country all the blessings of a republican protective tariff—hence all our prosperity.

Mr. Lewis McKenzie spoke next. He said he wanted to tell about the old Tippecanoe times. He was an old Tippecanoe whig, he was. He read statistics showing the votes cast in southern congressional districts. In one congressional district in Alabama not a solitary republican vote was cast. The same thing may be said of others in the South. In some congressional districts a few republicans are allowed to vote. He showed that in the South it takes only about 2,000 to 5,000 votes to elect a Congressman, in the North it took 25,000. Therefore, he said, the South is not entitled to the number of representatives it has. (But he failed to say that the republican party in many parts of the South is in such a rotten condition that it cannot produce any candidates fit to run against the democratic nominees, and that there being no candidates the republicans could not vote.)

He said next that Gen. W. H. F. Lee was in favor of paying the school teachers of his coupons. That Mr. Lee was the son of his father, that was all. Mr. Agnew was the son of his father too, but Mr. Agnew's father was a very clever father, that is the difference between the two men. Virginia, he said, will give at least 20,000 men for Harrison. Some might think him a fool for making this prediction, but he knew what he was talking about.

Mr. Charles P. McCabe spoke next. He made the best and farthest speech of the day. While he portrayed in a horrible picture the awful state of affairs that would ensue when free trade became the policy of this country, he generously forbore from frightening the present any worse by going into the details and telling them how this was to be brought about.

He quoted Germany and her low wages, but he failed to say that free trade England paid higher wages than protected Germany, and ten times as high wages as Mexico, which has had for years the highest tariff in the world.

New England, he said, is the great consumer of this country. It eats up millions of our wheat, millions of pounds of our pork and millions of other farm produce. The inference was that the New Englanders ate all this on account of the tariff, and the natural conclusion followed that, with a partial removal of the tariff, they would eat proportionately less, and stop eating altogether when the tariff was taken away.

(Little does he know the New England yankee. The idea that the yankee with his superior intelligence, facility of adaptation to all circumstances, bisingenuity and skill should be brought down intellectually and consequently in his productive ability, to the level of foreign paupers by a change of legislation on customs duties, is clearly an overdrawn idea, a picturesque hallucination only fit for the campaign stage.)

The meeting then adjourned. A few ungrateful democrats present were disappointed because Mr. McKenzie did not give a description of his railroad, the W. & O., in that glorious time when steel rails were \$75 a ton. They would have been delighted to hear him explain the beautiful effects of the high protective tariff upon the railroad of which he was president, and as nearly all present had traveled over the road at that time, he would have had an appreciative and sympathetic crowd of listeners. In the opinion of the democrats present, he is about as progressive as his railroad was.

In conclusion it is but just to say that Mr. Agnew had by his manly and dignified bearing gained the respect and good will of all our citizens, irrespective of party, and that, while his visit will be of no practical value to him in his capacity as candidate, he has no doubt succeeded in strengthening the forces of his own party.

As the audience filed out of the building they were handed tariff reform documents by the democrats; even Mr. McKenzie took one, but returned it when he found out what it was. The president of a railroad, such as his was, is not the man to read both sides of a question.

E. L. S.

## Fair Trade and Farmers' Rights.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
While so much is being said and written about "free trade" and "protection," the great fundamental principle of a social and national prosperity seems to have been overlooked, or but incidentally considered. All the wealth of a nation must spring from the soil. There may be a town, community or State, if you please, which may be devoted entirely to manufactures and yet grow immensely rich; but its riches can only be derived from the productions of those who have acquired the means to purchase by cultivating the soil. Analyze it when you may, and as you may, you will find that all manufacturing communities, all railroad and other corporations are dependent upon the prosperity of the farming interests somewhere for their income. For a time these corporations may flourish and amass wealth while agriculture is waning, but the time will eventually come when the latter is prostrated and has lost its purchasing power that the former will collapse.

What would be the fate of the great manufacturing, coal and iron interests of England if they were dependent on the farming interests of England for their support? Knowing they would be disastrous beyond retrieve, her statesmen have taken in the situation and opened her ports to the traffic of the world, so she can meet the income of the agricultural wealth of other nations.

What has been the effect of this exclusive, or, rather, exclusive policy of America on the farming interests of this country—Virginia, for instance, of which the writer knows most? Let one illustration, which is a fair sample of the whole, be well considered. The writer knew a farm of 600 acres, lying in middle Virginia, which before the war yielded such revenues that the owner could have sold it for \$15,000, but would not take it. For a few years after the war, when farming products were in such demand, because so limited was the production, the prospect was encouraging. But so soon as the old soldiers North and South returned to and fully resumed their labors the supply exceeded the demand to such a degree that their products sold for so small prices, and what they had to purchase for all their supplies, family and farming, was so high, that they found it difficult to live. The result was that the young men found they were spending their labor for nothing on the farm and went to the cities to secure employment in some protected industry. Farming lands, no longer yielding a profit, and in many instances not a living, were deserted by all who could find the means to leave them. The farm above alluded to came into market by the death of its owner in 1873. It was offered for sale at \$10,000, then for \$7,000, and was finally sold for \$5,000. The parties purchasing it expended \$2,800 in the improvement of houses, enclosures, &c., &c., and then sold it to an Ohio man for \$5,000, having sunk nearly \$9,000 by it in five years. This Ohio man went to work five years ago, soon got in debt, borrowed money to run the farm, for which he mortgaged it, and last week it was sold for \$1,900, and only brought that because that was the amount of the loan.

Say what you may, while manufacturers are being protected agriculture is being excluded, and it will only require a few years more for the reciprocal effect to be realized, and the manufacturers will all go by the board for want of sustenance, which they can only secure from the farmer. If all the people of the country were farmers, it is evident that their occupation would soon be gone, because they would have no purchases if they were cut off from the outside world, and consequently would have no means to purchase what they could not produce. Just in proportion, therefore, that the markets for farm products are curtailed just in that proportion will their profits diminish. A protective tariff cuts off the ingress of foreign goods, and hence the opportunity of exchange of commodities between this and other countries, thereby circumscribing, curtailing, and hampering, ay, ruining the farmer's interests. Millions of acres of Virginia lands can't be sold to-day at any price, because the products won't pay the cost of production. Therefore, whatever may be said of the prosperity of Virginia, can't apply to her farming interests. And as that declines, she is approaching financial ruin and bankruptcy.

The markets of the world must be opened to the farm products of America, or soon America will be composed of a few billionaires, and a nation of paupers. Mark the prediction! Let them, from this hour and forever, the watchword of the great farming community be "Fair Trade and Farmers' Rights."

HENRY CLAY.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The local wheat market was somewhat panicky yesterday. December wheat opened at 110 1/4, and dropped gradually to 108, recovering somewhat on account of a foreign demand. Spot wheat was down to 105 1/4. The price of flour still remains at near the high figure fixed by the increase in the price of wheat three weeks ago, amounting to about 32 per barrel. A month ago millers bought wheat at 90c, and a week ago they were paying 130c. Yesterday they paid 121 for the best grades. One extensive miller said that if wheat had not taken a rise when it came to England and France would have purchased 90,000,000 bushels here at 90c, and by the first of next March American consumers would have been paying 32 per bushel. It was stated yesterday by a prominent milling firm that the prospects are that there will shortly be a drop in the price of flour.—Balt. Sun of to-day.

Four feet 11 to 25c per barrel in New York yesterday.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The political fight in New York is growing warm.  
The yellow fever is rapidly disappearing from Jacksonville.

The price of bread in New York has been increased 20 per cent.

The high price of flour has not increased the price of bread in Baltimore.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall is reported to be rapidly improving in health and spirits.

The Washington Critic has been merged into the Post and now appears as the Evening Post.

The Sultan of Morocco will complain to the United States government of the conduct of Consul Lewis.

The French government has issued an order forbidding the reception of foreign officers in the military colleges of France, and also forbidding their service in the army.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Blair, in discussing President Cleveland's veto of the bill pensioning Mrs. Mary Ann Doherty, spoke of the President as "an infamous libeler."

In Baltimore yesterday Judge Phelps sentenced Lan Dan Kee, a Chinaman, to nine years in the penitentiary for assaulting a child named Annie Ward. Sentence was afterwards suspended.

The democrats of Minneapolis, Minn., at their convention last week nominated by acclamation Mr. Philip B. Winston, a former Virginian, for mayor. Mr. Winston was born in Hanover county, Va., in 1845.

Judge Thurman made a fine speech at a barbecue at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday to a crowd, estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000 people, and was applauded to the echo. He made a lucid explanation of the tariff, repeating his argument against "protection" so called.

A shocking accident occurred in Berkeley county, W. Va., on Sunday. Mr. Philip Keeseker and his mother had returned home from church, and the young man was examining a revolver which by some means was discharged, the ball striking his mother in the forehead, penetrating the brain and causing instant death.

Rabbi M. Strauss, aged about 60, late of Cincinnati, shot himself dead in Central Park, New York, yesterday. Letters addressed to his son Henry, at 55 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, found on his body, told of the writer's unavailing struggle to gain a livelihood in his old age, and that he could bear the strain no longer.

As a proof of the intense interest felt in Indiana in politics Governor Hill, of New York, closed his speech at Logansport at eleven o'clock and then took a sleeper for Buffalo, but when he reached Peru, after midnight, was awakened to find the depot surrounded by over ten thousand people, with flambeaux, torches and colored lanterns, and the whole town out in the mud. There were calls for Hill, and the Governor stepped to the platform and made a suitable acknowledgment of the compliment paid him.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The first consignment of new peanuts was received in Norfolk yesterday from Plymouth, N. C.

Governor Lee went up to Goodland Courthouse yesterday and addressed a large democratic meeting.

Mr. Mercie hopes to have the equestrian statue of Gen. R. E. Lee to be erected in Richmond completed within a year.

James W. Edloe, colored, was shot and killed in Williamsburg, Saturday night by Texas Clowes, a policeman, who claims the killing was done in self defense.

In Norfolk Sunday night, while drunk, a colored man named Geo. Brooks, stepped on the head of his own infant and killed it. A jury of inquest returned a verdict that the death was accidental.

The public school for colored children at Hallaboro', Chesterfield county, has been boycotted by many parents of the pupils who are republicans because, it is alleged, the father of Emma Watkins, the colored teacher, is a democrat. A party of colored persons went to Medley's house where the teacher lived, a few nights ago and burned it to the ground, the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives.

"The sweetest thing that ever grew beside a human door" was little May, until she took to having headaches for a time she lost her beauty, but one bright day her Papa brought a bottle of Salvation Oil, and lo! she is as sweet and pretty as ever. (Only twenty-five cents a bottle.)

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.

MARRIED.  
At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. D. M. French, in this city, on the 11th inst., by Rev. George H. Norton, FREDERICK C. BIEG, U. S. N., and FANNIE H. FRENCH.

## MEDICINAL.

DR. HENLEY'S EXTRACT OF GELERY OF BEEF & IRON.  
A Most Effective Combination.  
This well known Tonic and Nervine is gaining great reputation as a cure for Debility, Dyspepsia, and NERVOUS disorders. It relieves all languid and debilitated conditions of the system; strengthens the intellect, and bodily functions; builds up weak and Nervous; aids digestion; restores impaired or lost Vitality, and builds back youthful strength and vigor. It is pleasant to the taste, and used regularly breaks the System against the depressing influence of Malaria.  
Price—\$1.00 per Bottle of 24 ounces.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HANDY & COX, Proprietors, BALTIMORE, MD.

THERMOMETERS of several kinds and sizes at very low prices; also Thermometers for dairy use, just received.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF BROOMS just received and for sale low by J. C. MILBURN.

DAIRY SALT—HIGGINS'S EUREKA SALT. Loose and in 7 and 14 lb bags, just received by J. C. MILBURN.

USE THE MAGIC STARCH if you would have beautiful finish to your linen. Sold by J. C. MILBURN.

SMALL UNCANVASED HAMS just received, aug30 GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

MIXED SPICES for pickle, 10c per package at aug30 J. C. MILBURN'S.

## POSTSCRIPT

## ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

## Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1888.

## SENATE.

The Senate at 12 10 resumed the consideration of the tariff bill (there being 29 Senators present) and was addressed by Mr. Cockrell.

## HOUSE.

The House, by a vote of 23 to 21, postponed the consideration of the adjournment resolution until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sayers, of Texas, the Senate joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to protect the Washington aqueduct tunnel.

The House at 1 10 adjourned.

## Foreign News.

ROME, Oct. 16.—Emperor William and King Humbert have gone to Naples. They received an ovation on their departure from this city.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—The members of the Cabinet are divided on the question of army reform. A ministerial crisis is therefore threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Lord Mount Temple is dead.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—Father McFadden, of Cwedeau, county Donegal, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for holding unlawful meetings, has been released from the Londonderry jail two days before the expiration of his sentence.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.—A courier has arrived here from the Congo Free State. He brings details of the death of Major Bartlett, who was shot and killed with a revolver by a porter in the Stanley Relief Expedition in revenge for the ill-treatment he was subjected to by Major Bartlett. The murderer was placed under arrest and delivered to the officials at Stanley Falls. He has since been hanged for his crime.

## Killed his Companion.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 16.—Ethan Davis and Yarden, members of the 11th infantry, stationed at Fort Russell, near this city, left the post on a hunting trip yesterday without leave. A quail sent in pursuit of the runaways came upon them crawling through the grass near a lake after dusk. An order to surrender started both. Davis ran toward the water and was wading when Yarden in a nervous fright discharged both barrels of his towing piece. The charge took effect in Davis's back killing him almost instantly.

## Fatal Explosions.

HIGHLAND, Ill., Oct. 16.—The boiler of a traction engine exploded last evening on a farm nine miles north of here, resulting in the instant death of one man four others being seriously wounded.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Oct. 16.—The boiler of the Superior Mill of the Ypsilanti Paper Company exploded this morning instantly killing fireman John Sawson and injuring another fireman named Frank Siskler. The total damage to the building will amount to about \$75,000.

## Murderer Shot.

JESSUP, Ga., Oct. 16.—In January, 1886, Robert J. Smith, of this city was murdered by Lewis Edwards, colored, who was sentenced to life imprisonment. His attorney secured a new trial and the case was to have begun yesterday. Sunday night the sheriff brought Edwards here and at 3 o'clock Monday morning, a party of masked men entered the jail and shot him dead.

## Judge Thurman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—Judge Thurman slept late this morning as is his custom. This afternoon he will go to Ft. Wayne and his programme for the rest of the week comprises a speech at Ft. Wayne Wednesday, one at Peru Thursday, and at Brazil Saturday.

## A Would-be Ravisher Lynched.

TAYLOR, Tex., Oct. 16.—Joe Joiner, a negro, attempted an assault upon a 12 year old white girl and was arrested by the sheriff. On the road to the jail a mob of masked men seized the prisoner and hanged him to a tree.

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